Worksheet
Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

OFFICE: Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

TRACKING NUMBER: DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2014-0006-DNA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: N/A

PROPOSED ACTION TITLE/TYPE: Logan Wildlife Catchment Redevelopment

LOCATION: The Logan Catchment is located approximately ¼ mile south of the Mt. Logan Trailhead along BLM road 1064 (see Map 1) in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (GCPNM).

Legal Description	Latitude	Longitude
T 34 N R 09 W Sec. 12	36.3585	-113.2038

A. Description of the Proposed Action and any applicable mitigation measures

The Logan Catchment (#986) would be replaced to ensure adequate future water supply. The proposed improvements include complete removal of the existing catchment. Construction of the new catchment includes installing an apron, trough, pipeline, fence, and an underground fiberglass storage tank in a manner consistent with the *Arizona Game and Fish Department Wildlife Water Development Standards* (AGFD 2005). All ground disturbance would remain within the existing fenced area.

Access to the catchment would occur on an open designated route (road number 1064). No road improvements are proposed or expected to be necessary; however, if erosion or road deterioration occurs over time, BLM standard best management practices (BMPs), as described below, would be implemented.

Redevelopment of the Logan Catchment would involve the installation of three separate components, all of which have a lower visual profile than the existing catchments. These components are 1) a 3-foot-deep fiberglass walk-in trough; 2) a 3-foot-deep × 18-foot-diameter fiberglass storage tank; and 3) a 24-foot-wide × 72-foot-long metal apron with steel studs and R-panel. An "R-panel" is heavy-gauge corrugated tin with a baked-on color finish. The existing barbed-wire fencing would be removed and replaced to AGFD standards. These standards include constructing a welded, wildlife-friendly, pipe-rail enclosure fence on the existing fence line. See Appendix A for schematic drawings of the proposed catchment.

The proposed improvements would result in the short-term surface disturbance of up to 1.0 acre at the catchment location resulting from construction and installation of the catchment, as well as

equipment and materials being spread out/stored on-site during the construction – the exact area of disturbance may vary based upon vegetation and topography. Ground disturbance and redevelopment activities at the catchment would include the backhoe excavation of a 5-foot-deep × 20-foot-wide × 45-foot-long trench to install the storage tank. If large boulders, bedrock, or other conditions prevent digging the hole to the desired depth, the tank would either be partially buried or placed aboveground. A new 24-foot-wide × 72-foot-long metal precipitation collection apron would be installed over the tank hole; the apron would have a fiberglass gutter that would feed directly into the tank. A 3-foot-deep × 4-foot-wide hole would be excavated to install the fiberglass walk-in trough; again, if large boulders, bedrock, or other conditions occur, the trough would either be partially buried or placed above ground. A trench measuring approximately 3–5 feet deep × 20–40 feet long would be excavated prior to the installation of a pipeline leading from the tank to the trough. Any soil and rock removed from excavation of the tank would be spread within the fenced area, and all disturbed areas would be leveled and smoothed to match the surrounding topography. After construction is completed, the area of long-term disturbance at the catchment site (the apron area, trough area, and access area that allows for routine maintenance) would be approximately 0.1 acre.

Installed catchment components would be kept as inconspicuous as possible using various camouflage techniques, to the greatest extent possible, to minimize any potential impacts. Techniques could include painting components with earth tones, using no reflective materials, breaking up linear shapes with sculpted concrete, covering components with soil, rock, or dead limbs, or burying components underground. The walk-in water trough, tank, and connecting pipelines would be partially or wholly buried underground. However, if soil conditions impede excavation to the desired depth (up to approximately 5 feet), camouflage techniques would be limited to the use of rocks and dead vegetation native to the catchment location to blend the structure into the surrounding landscape.

Crew work time at the catchment is estimated to be up to two weeks. Once construction is complete, all extraneous construction materials would be removed from the area and disposed of properly. Disturbed surfaces would be leveled and smoothed to match the surrounding topography. Disturbance to live vegetation would be kept to a minimum by restricting construction activities to the existing catchment footprint and immediate area.

Small shrubs would be cleared within a 75 ft. radius of the drinker to reduce predator ambush points and allow increased visibility for wildlife around drinkers. Larger trees would be left standing but lower limbs may be trimmed to create a view path for wildlife. Brush removal would also create less of a long term maintenance concern around the apron. Vegetation along the fence perimeter would also be cleared to a width of approximately 3 feet on either side of the fence to allow for fence construction and reduced long-term maintenance.

During construction, a campsite may be needed for work crews at the catchment site. The location of any campsite for construction crews would be coordinated with BLM and located in previously disturbed areas. Workers would camp and park, during nonworking hours, at least ¼ mile away from the construction area for the entire work period.

The minimum number of tools necessary to complete the project would be transported to the site via trucks and trailers. Using only existing roads, trucks would transport materials and a backhoe tractor to the project site. The trucks would transport small hand tools and miscellaneous hardware. The backhoe would excavate a hole for the tank, trough, and pipeline at the site and would help position these components in place. The backhoe would only be used inside the exclosure fence.

After construction is complete, two activities would occur at the catchment location: site restoration and maintenance, including limited water hauling. First, excavated dirt would be recontoured throughout the project area by the construction crew. Dead and downed plant material, in addition to existing rock debris, would be placed on top of the disturbed area to camouflage the catchment area and facilitate revegetation. The construction crew would lightly rake out human footprints and tire tracks from the backhoe and trucks. Any topsoil would be replaced, and a BLM-approved seed mix would be applied to the area to aid in revegetation.

Second, water would be hauled to the catchment to sufficiently fill the tank until naturally occurring rainfall replaces the initial delivery. Additional water would be hauled to the catchment as needed; the amount would depend on local precipitation levels. The proposed catchment design is expected to require fewer water hauling trips than the existing catchment because the redeveloped catchment could hold up to 10,000 gallons of water, while the existing catchment can only store up to 2,500 gallons of water.

Long-term maintenance activities at the catchment would include conducting inspections seven to eight times per year to ensure adequate water levels, removal of debris from intake areas, assessment and repair of damage, and performance of other minor maintenance activities. The frequency of maintenance activities would depend on weather conditions, volume of animal use, and unexpected damage to the catchment. The redeveloped catchment is expected to require less maintenance than the existing catchment. For example, most components of the proposed catchment are expected to be located beneath the surface, which reduces impacts from weather deterioration.

The proposed action does not currently include plans for installation of a precipitation/water-level gauge; however, long-term maintenance at the catchment could include installation of such a device. Components associated with the gauge include a 10-foot-tall × 12-inch-wide tube anchored in concrete, which houses the battery, associated electronics, and a solar panel. Depending on the location and reception in the area, a 6- to 10-foot-long antenna would be mounted atop the tube to send and receive data. A ¾-inch conduit would be run from the housing tube to the gauge in the catchment, which is housed in a 2-inch galvanized pipe. These gauges could be installed at the catchment to collect raw data on precipitation levels, as well as to monitor the level of the water in the catchment. An email alert is transmitted to AGFD when water in the catchment reaches below 0.5 foot. This alert system could enable AGFD to haul supplemental water to catchment as needed, much more efficiently than the current manual inspection system. Installation of a precipitation/water-level gauge would reduce vehicular traffic and reduce impacts from human presence, both at the catchment and along the access routes. Installed catchment gauge components would be kept as inconspicuous as possible using

various camouflage techniques, to minimize any potential visual impacts. Gauge components would be painted with earth tones, and no reflective materials would be used.

Best Management Practices

The following BMPs are included in the proposed action in an effort to minimize the impacts of the proposed action to social and natural environmental resources. The following are practices that would be implemented at the Logan Catchment:

- Construction activities would be limited to daylight hours to minimize impacts to wildlife.
- Construction activities would be limited to periods when the soil and ground surface are not wet in order to avoid soil compaction issues.
- Construction activities would be conducted in a manner that would minimize disturbance to existing vegetation by limiting vegetation thinning and restricting construction activities to the existing catchment footprint, within the existing fenced area.
- If an active bird nest is observed within the catchment exclosure before or during construction, the wildlife team lead would be notified. If deemed necessary, measures such as delaying work until after the breeding season would be taken to protect the nest.
- The location of any campsite for construction crews would be coordinated with the BLM and located in previously disturbed areas.
- Vehicles and equipment would be power washed off-site before construction activities at the catchment site to minimize the risk of spreading weeds; this would include cleaning all equipment before entering the Arizona Strip, as well as cleaning it between work sites. The project area would be monitored for weeds after construction until they are recovered/revegetated, or for 2 years, whichever comes sooner.
- Soil disturbance associated with construction activities would be limited by restricting disturbance to the existing catchment footprint and immediate vicinity.
- Excavated soil would be recontoured throughout the project area (includes scraping and piling).
- Any topsoil would be replaced and a BLM-approved seed mix would be applied to aid in revegetation.
- The following actions would be implemented to minimize visual impacts associated with the redevelopment activities: 1) natural material, such as dead vegetation and rock debris, would be returned to the disturbed area; 2) above ground components would be painted colors that blend in with the surrounding landscape (i.e., medium grays or earthen colors); 3) pigment would be added to cement used in the berm and trough so that they blend in with the surroundings; 4) rocks from the area would be used to avoid or mask straight lines (i.e., placed atop berms); and 5) if installed, precipitation/water-level gauge components would be kept as inconspicuous as possible employing various camouflage techniques, such as using native materials and/or paint colors that blend in with the surrounding landscape and no reflective materials.

- If amphibians (any life stage) are present at the time of reconstruction, they would be transferred to buckets using the water from the wildlife catchment and returned when construction is complete.
- During construction, vehicular traffic would be restricted to designated routes.
- Construction trenches would be designed with 45º to 60º slopes to meet Occupational Health and Safety Administration standards for trenching and to prevent wildlife from becoming entrapped. Trenches would be checked each day for entrapped animals before commencing work activities.
- Construction debris would be removed to an appropriate landfill location.
- All construction activities at the Logan Catchment (#986) would be monitored by an archaeologist.
- Any cultural (historic/prehistoric site or object) or paleontological resource (fossil remains of plants or animals) discovered at the catchment site would immediately be reported to the GCPNM Manager. All operations in the immediate area of the discovery shall be suspended until written authorization to proceed is issued. An evaluation of the discovery shall be made by a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientifically important paleontological values.
- If in connection with this work any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048; 25 U.S.C. 3001) are discovered, operations in the immediate area of the discovery would stop, the remains and objects would be protected, and the GCPNM Manager would be immediately notified. The immediate area of the discovery would be protected until notified by the GCPNM Manager that operations may resume.

- Those involved with catchment redevelopment and/or maintenance activities would notify the BLM wildlife team lead if California condors visit the worksite while permitted activities are underway. Project activities would be modified or delayed where adverse effects to condors may result.
- The project site would be cleaned up at the end of each day the work is being conducted (e.g., trash removed, scrap materials picked up) to minimize the likelihood of condors visiting the site. BLM staff may conduct site visits to the area to ensure adequate clean-up measures are taken.

B. Land Use Plan (LUP) Conformance

LUP Name: Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Resource Management Plan

Date Approved: January 29, 2008

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decisions:

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument RMP decisions:

The following decisions are from Table 2.4 in the RMP (BLM 2008a) regarding Wildlife and Fish Management:

- **DFC-WF-01:** Ecological conditions will be within the range of natural variability and will be functional for dependent animal species.
- **DFC-WF-02:** Native wildlife communities, as Monument objects, will be protected. A complete range of diverse, healthy, and self-sustaining populations of native animal species will occupy all available suitable habitats.
- **DFC-WF-03:** Forage, water, cover, and space will be available to wildlife of sufficient quantity and quality to support productive and diverse wildlife populations.
- **DFC-WF-04:** All waters will be safely accessible to wildlife.
- **DFC-WF-05:** Fences will be the minimum necessary for effective livestock control or other administrative purposes. Fences will be wildlife passable, consistent with the species found in the area.
- **DFC-WF-10:** On BLM-administered lands, management of game and nongame species by AGFD will be consistent with AGFD Strategic Plans and other appropriate guidelines.
- **DFC-WF-12:** The natural biological diversity of fish, wildlife, and plant species will be maintained or, where necessary and feasible, restored throughout the Monument. Habitats will be managed on an ecosystem basis, ensuring that all parts of the ecosystem and natural processes are functional.
- **DFC-WF-13:** Mule deer habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
- **DFC-WF-19:** On BLM-administered lands, water sources within mule deer habitat will be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.
- **MA-WF-01:** Management emphasis and priority will be given to priority species and habitats in conflict resolution. Priority species include the following:
    - All special status wildlife species known or suspected to occur in the area. Special status species include those that are Federally listed, proposed, or candidate species; species for which there is a signed conservation agreement or strategy; all species referenced in AGFD's Wildlife Species of Concern in Arizona document; and species included on the Arizona BLM and NPS sensitive list.
    - All species of migratory birds known or suspected to occur within the Monument.
    - All game mammals including: mule deer, pronghorn antelope, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, Kaibab squirrel, and desert cottontail rabbit.

- Game birds including Merriam's turkey, Gambel's quail, white-winged dove, mourning dove, band-tailed pigeon, chukar partridge, and waterfowl.
- The following carnivores: kit fox, gray fox, and long-tailed weasels.
- Priority habitats include the following:
- All aquatic and/or riparian areas, including springs, seeps, and man-made waters. These areas are important for all wildlife species, particularly native fish, and migratory birds.
- All portions of the ponderosa pine ecological zone. This habitat is important for Merriam's turkey and a variety of bats and migratory birds. It is also crucial summer range for mule deer.
- All areas considered crucial mule deer winter range, including the Whitmore Canyon and Andrus Point.
- All bighorn sheep habitat areas, including the Grand Wash Cliffs habitat area.

- **MA-WF-07:** On BLM-administered lands, construction of wildlife habitat improvement projects, including water developments and vegetation treatments, can be authorized to meet DFCs, assuming compliance with NEPA, the ESA, Monument proclamation, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. DPC objectives for wildlife will be incorporated into all habitat improvement projects including restoration and vegetation treatment projects. Specific projects will be listed in HMPs.
- **MA-WF-09:** Existing water developments will be modified to ensure wildlife have safe access to water. Existing water developments will be maintained to ensure reliability of the water. Maintenance of existing waters will generally take priority over new construction. Development of cooperative waters for livestock and wildlife will be encouraged where doing so will benefit wildlife, will be consistent with achieving DFCs, and will be economically efficient.
- **MA-WF-15:** On BLM-administered lands, self-sustaining mule deer populations will be enhanced or maintained in Game Management Units 13A and 13B. Initial or supplemental transplants can be authorized on a case-by-case basis. Existing habitat areas can be expanded and new habitat areas may be added where consistent with protection of Monument objects and management unit objectives.
- **MA-WF-17:** On BLM-administered lands, mule deer will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.

The following decision is from Table 2.7 in the RMP (BLM 2008a) regarding Cultural Resource Management:

- **DFC-CL-02**: Imminent threats and potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses will be reduced (Federal Land Policy and Management Act [FLPMA] Sec. 103, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Sections 106 and 110 (a) (2)) by ensuring that all land uses and resource uses initiated or authorized by the BLM comply with Section 106 of the NHPA in accordance

with the BLM's National Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Arizona Protocol

The following decisions are from Table 2.8 in the RMP (BLM 2008a) regarding Visual Resources:

- **DFC-VR-01:** Public lands will be managed in a manner which will protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values of these lands (43 U.S. Code [USC] 1701, Section 102 (a) (8)).
- **DFC-VR-03:** The region's scenic beauty, open space landscapes, and other high-quality visual resources, including Monument objects, will be maintained within the Monument.
- **DFC-VR-06:** There are four visual resource management (VRM) classes. The objectives for each class, which provide visual management standards for the design and development of future projects and for rehabilitation of existing projects in the Monument are as follows.

  Class 1 - The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change of the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

  Class 2 - The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

  Class 3 - The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

  Class 4 - The objective of this class is to provide for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.

- **MA-VR-03:** All new surface disturbing projects or activities, regardless of size or potential impact, will incorporate visual design considerations during project design as a reasonable attempt to meet the VRM class objectives for the area and minimize the visual impacts of the proposal. Visual design considerations will be incorporated by:
  - Using the VRM contrast rating process (required for proposed projects in highly sensitive areas, high impact projects, or for other projects where it appears to be the most effective design or assessment tool), or by
  - Providing a brief narrative visual assessment for all other projects that require an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS).

- Measures to mitigate potential visual impacts include the use of natural materials, screening, painting, project design, location, or restoration (See Appendix I; BLM Handbook H-8431-1, Visual Resource Contrast Rating; or online at http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/8431.html, for information about the contrast rating process).

The following decisions are from Table 2.14 in the RMP (2008a) regarding Recreation Management:

- **DFC-RR-01:** Recreation and visitor services will be managed to provide varying levels of structured recreation opportunities that offer a range of specific benefits, activities, and experiences within outdoor settings (Special Recreation Management Areas [SRMAs]; See Map 11).
- **DFC-RR-04:** Existing opportunities for visitors to enjoy sightseeing and viewing wildlife in the Backways TMAs will be maintained/enhanced.
- **DFC-RR-05:** The excellent opportunities that exist to enjoy remote, rustic settings that provide moderate challenge and solitude in the Specialized TMAs will be maintained/enhanced.
- **DFC-RR-06:** In Backways and Specialized TMAs, recreation opportunities associated with somewhat remote settings, such as exploring backcountry roads, vehicle camping, hunting, sightseeing, recreation aviation, and picnicking will be maintained/enhanced on existing roads, provided they will be compatible with the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource values and Monument objects, where appropriate.
- **DFC-RR-07:** In the Primitive TMA, high quality recreation opportunities associated more with primitive recreation experience opportunities and non-motorized uses such as camping, sightseeing, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting, will be maintained/enhanced, provided they will be compatible with the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource values and Monument objects, where appropriate.
- **MA-RR-01:** To the extent practicable, the natural or "remote" settings in Specialized and Primitive TMAs will be restored and/or maintained using a combination of projects and natural processes as the need or opportunity arises.

C. Identify applicable National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2012-0003-EA - Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Redevelopment of Six Water Catchments on the Arizona Strip, Mohave County, Arizona

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria

1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the

project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The proposed action is the same as written in DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2012-0003-EA (Alternative A, pp. 17-19). The Mt. Logan Catchment is within 3.2 miles of five of the catchments analyzed in the EA and lies within the same ponderosa pine habitat as these catchments. No substantial difference in resource conditions exists between the Mt. Logan Catchment and the catchments analyzed in the EA.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the new proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The range of alternatives considered in the existing EA is appropriate with respect to the current proposed action because the environmental concerns and resource values have not changed in the project area and the proposed action is the same. Two alternatives were analyzed in the EA: Alternative A (Proposed Action, pp. 17-19) and Alternative B (No Action, p. 21). Two alternatives were considered but eliminated from further analysis: refraining from redeveloping the catchments and discontinuing water hauling, and relocating the catchments outside the monument (pp. 21-22). These alternatives were not analyzed further because they would not be in conformance with the RMP.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The proposed action analyzed in the existing EA is the same proposed action that would occur at the Logan Catchment. The Logan Catchment occurs within the same habitat type and is located in the same vicinity as the catchments covered in the existing EA. No new information or circumstances relative to this catchment have arisen since the EA was signed; May 20, 2013.

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The effects of the proposed action in this DNA would be essentially the same given that it is essentially the same action described in the EA (pp. 17-19). Effects to resources as addressed in the EA would be the same both quantitatively and qualitatively and the existing analysis of these effects is still valid (Chapters 3-4 in the EA pp. 23-41).

As stated in Chapter 4 of the EA, the effects of the proposed action on vegetation, wildlife, and recreation would primarily be from short-term (2 weeks) disturbance at the site. Long-term effects to wildlife would be beneficial. Impacts to visual resources would be limited by BMPs built into the proposed action and would likely be an improvement over the existing condition. An archaeologist would be present during construction to monitor any potential impacts to cultural resources.

5. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?

Documentation of answer and explanation:

Public involvement and interagency review for the existing EA is summarized in Chapter 5 (pp. 42-43). Substantive comments were received from the AGFD and summarized in table 5.1. A Notice of Availability (NOA) letter was sent to the ASDO NEPA mailing list on March 18, 2013 and comments were accepted until April 19, 2013. Three responses were received during the comment period. Two comments were general statements of support for the proposed action and one comment was a request for an electronic copy of the EA.

E. Persons/Agencies /BLM Staff Consulted

Name, Title, Resource/Agency Represented:

Arizona Strip District Office NEPA reviewers:

Gloria Benson, Tribal Liaison
Diana Hawks, Recreation/Wilderness/VRM
Laurie Ford, Lands/Realty/Minerals
Shawn Langston, Wildlife/T&E Wildlife
David Van Alfen, Cultural Resources
Jace Lambeth, Special Status Plants
Ray Klein, GCPNM Supervisory Ranger
Whit Bunting, Range/Vegetation/Weeds/S&G
Richard Spotts, Environmental Coordinator
John Sims, Supervisory Law Enforcement
Pamela D. McAlpin, GCPNM Manager

Required Recipients of electronic distribution E-mails only (not reminders):

Steve Rosenstock, Habitat Program Manager, AGFD
Daniel Bulletts, Environmental Program Director, Kaibab Paiute Tribe
Peter Bungart, Cultural staff, Hualapai Tribe
Dawn Hubbs, Cultural staff, Hualapai Tribe

Refer to the existing EA (p. 61) for a complete list of the team members participating in the preparation of the original environmental analysis.

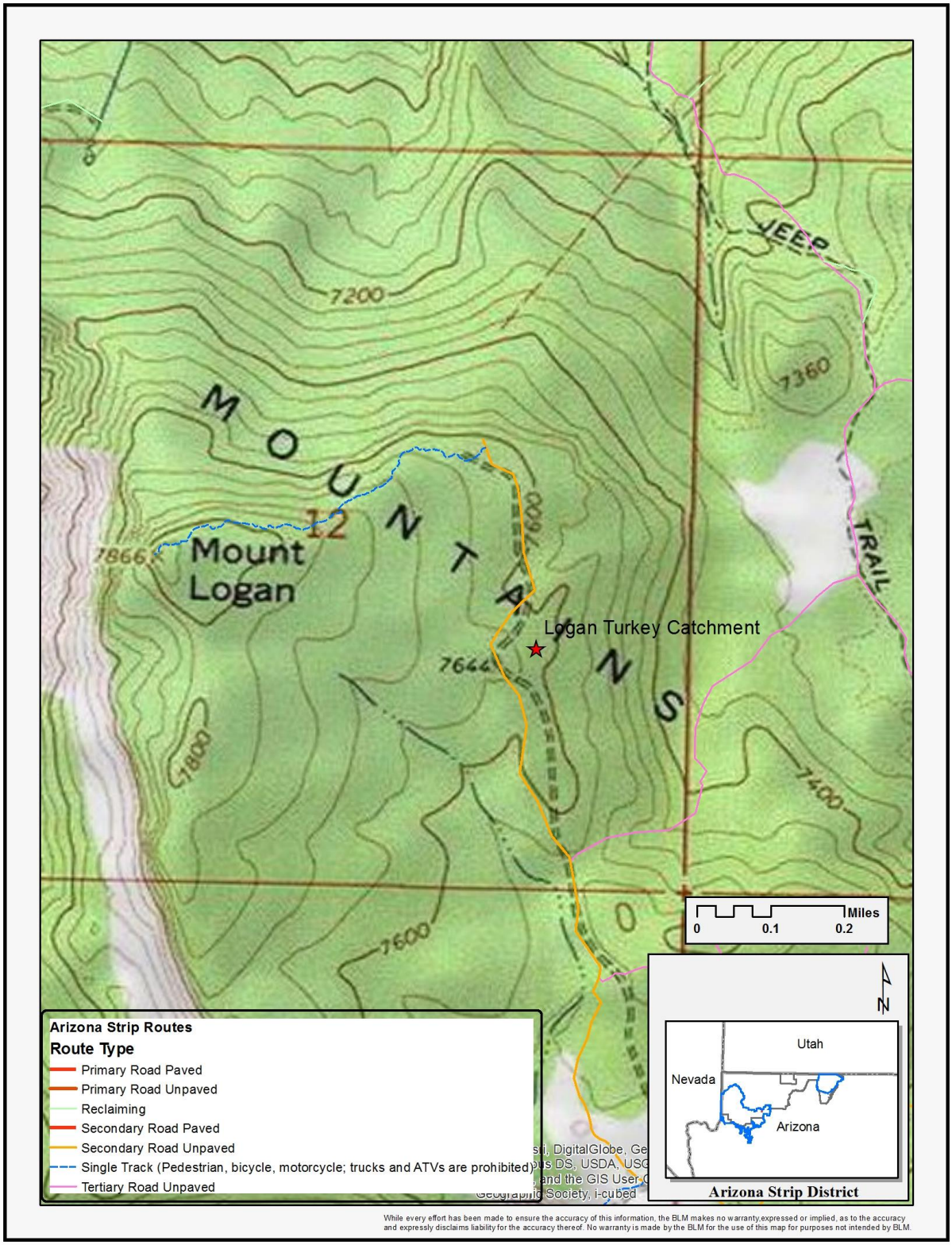
Conclusion

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

Authorizing Official:

__Signed by_____ _9/4/2014_____
Pamela D. McAlpin Date
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Manager

Note: The signed Conclusion on this Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

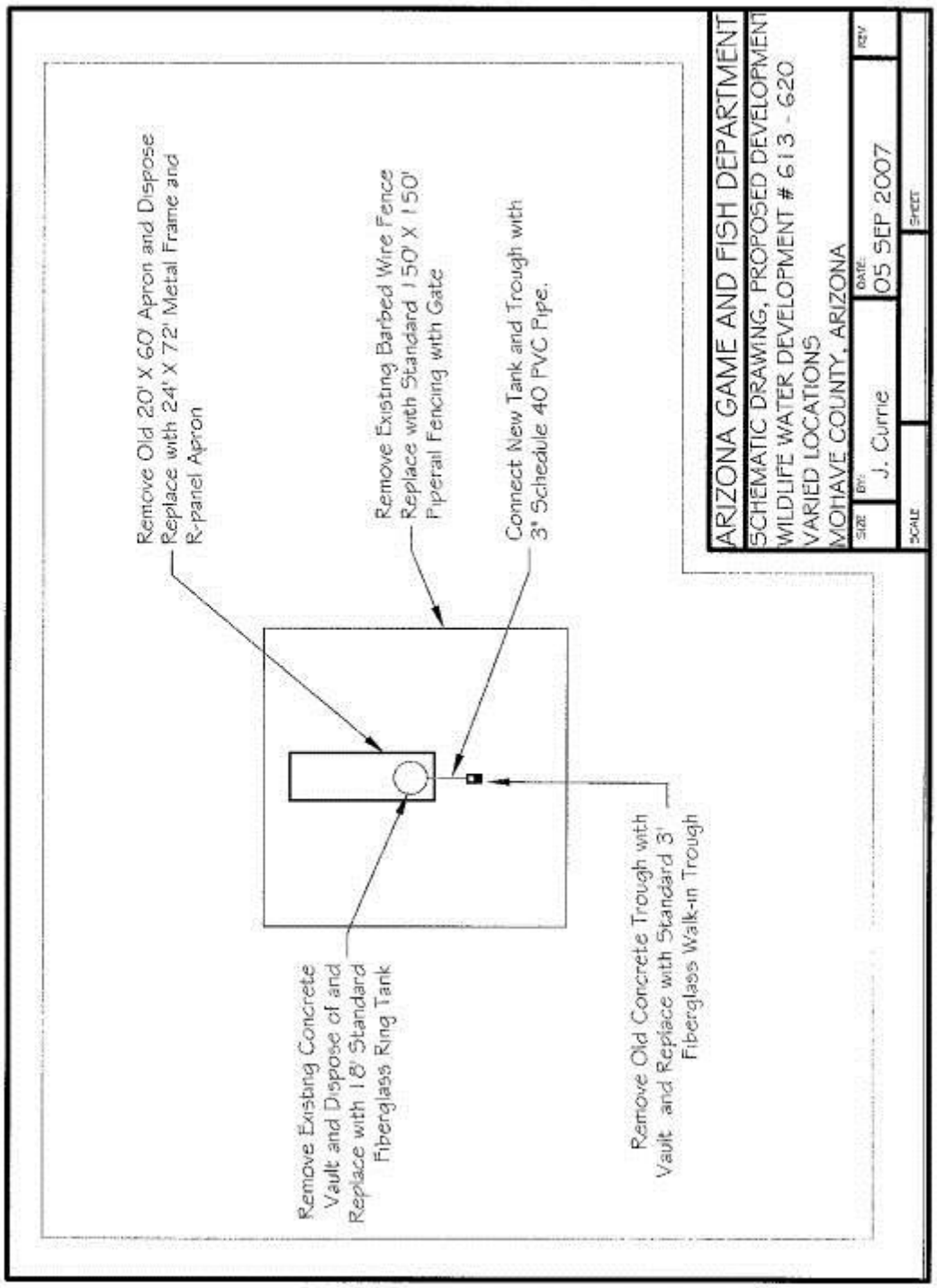


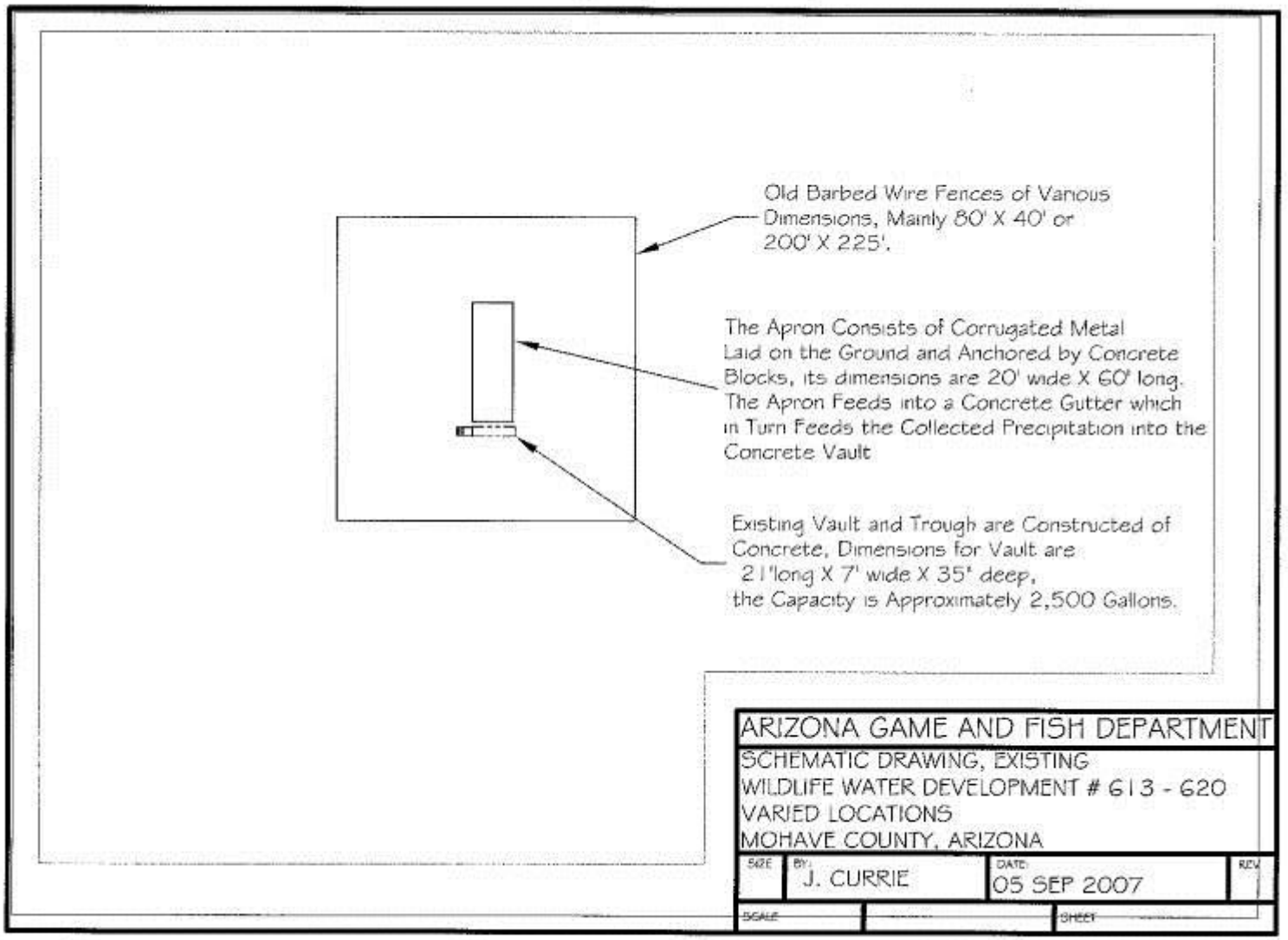
Map 1. Project Location.

Figure 1. Photo of the Logan Catchment.

Appendix A

SCHEMATIC DRAWINGS OF THE PROPOSED CATCHMENTS




Old Barbed Wire Fences of Various Dimensions, Mainly 80' X 40' or 200' X 225'.
The Apron Consists of Corrugated Metal Laid on the Ground and Anchored by Concrete Blocks, its dimensions are 20' wide X 60' long. The Apron Feeds into a Concrete Gutter which in Turn Feeds the Collected Precipitation into the Concrete Vault
Existing Vault and Trough are Constructed of Concrete, Dimensions for Vault are 21'long X 7' wide X 35' deep, the Capacity is Approximately 2,500 Gallons.
ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
SCHEMATIC DRAWING, EXISTING
WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT # 613 - 620
VARIED LOCATIONS
MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA
SIZE
BY: J. CURRIE
DATE: 05 SEP 2007
REV
SCALE
SHEET

DECISION MEMORANDUM
LOGAN WILDLIFE CATCHMENT REDEVELOPMENT
DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2014-0006-DNA

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

Approval and Decision

Based on a review of the project described in the attached Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) documentation and staff recommendations, I have determined that the project is in conformance with the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Resource Management Plan (approved 2008). The DNA is based on DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2012-0003-EA, *Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Redevelopment of Six Water Catchments on the Arizona Strip, Mohave County, Arizona*, and specifically addresses the removal of existing catchment infrastructure and replacement with new materials.

Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4 and the attached Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, your notice of appeal must be filed at the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, 345 East Riverside Drive, St. George, Utah 84790, within 30 days from receipt of this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed from is in error.

If you wish to file a petition (pursuant to regulation 43 CFR 4.21 (58 FR 4939, January 19, 1993) (request) for a stay (suspension) of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Board, the petition for a stay must accompany your notice of appeal. A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and to the Office of the Solicitor (Department of the Interior, Office of the Field Solicitor, Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Court House #404, 401 West Washington Street SPC44, Phoenix, AZ 85003-2151) (see 43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

Standards for Obtaining a Stay

1. The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied,

2. The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits,
3. The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and
4. Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

____Signed by_____ Date:_____9/4/2014_____
Name: Pamela D. McAlpin
Title: Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Manager

Attachment: Form 1842-1